



Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Course Title: Operating System Lab

Course Code: CSE 406

Experiment Name: Basic Ubuntu Operations

Submitted To:

Atia Rahman Orthi

Lecturer,

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Submitted By:

Jannatun Saumoon

ID : 21201066

Sec : B2

1.Problem Statement:

The objective of this lab is to explore and execute fundamental file and directory operations using the Ubuntu Linux terminal. This includes creating and deleting files or folders, viewing their contents, and using commands to count lines, words, and characters. The goal is to gain practical experience with basic Linux command-line tools for efficient file management.

2)Steps:

1. Create a directory

Command: `mkdir Saumoon`

2. Create multiple text files

Commands: `touch p1.txt, p2.txt, p3.txt`

Then create the same files inside the new directory:

`touch Saumoon /p1.txt, etc.`

3. View a file using less

Command: `less Saumoon /p1.txt`

4. Delete a file using rm

Command: `rm Saumoon /p1.txt`

5. Navigate into the directory

Command: `cd Saumoon`

6. List files in the directory

Command: `ls`

7. Attempt to read a non-existing file (error shown)

Command: `p4.txt` → Error: command not found

8. Create four.txt file

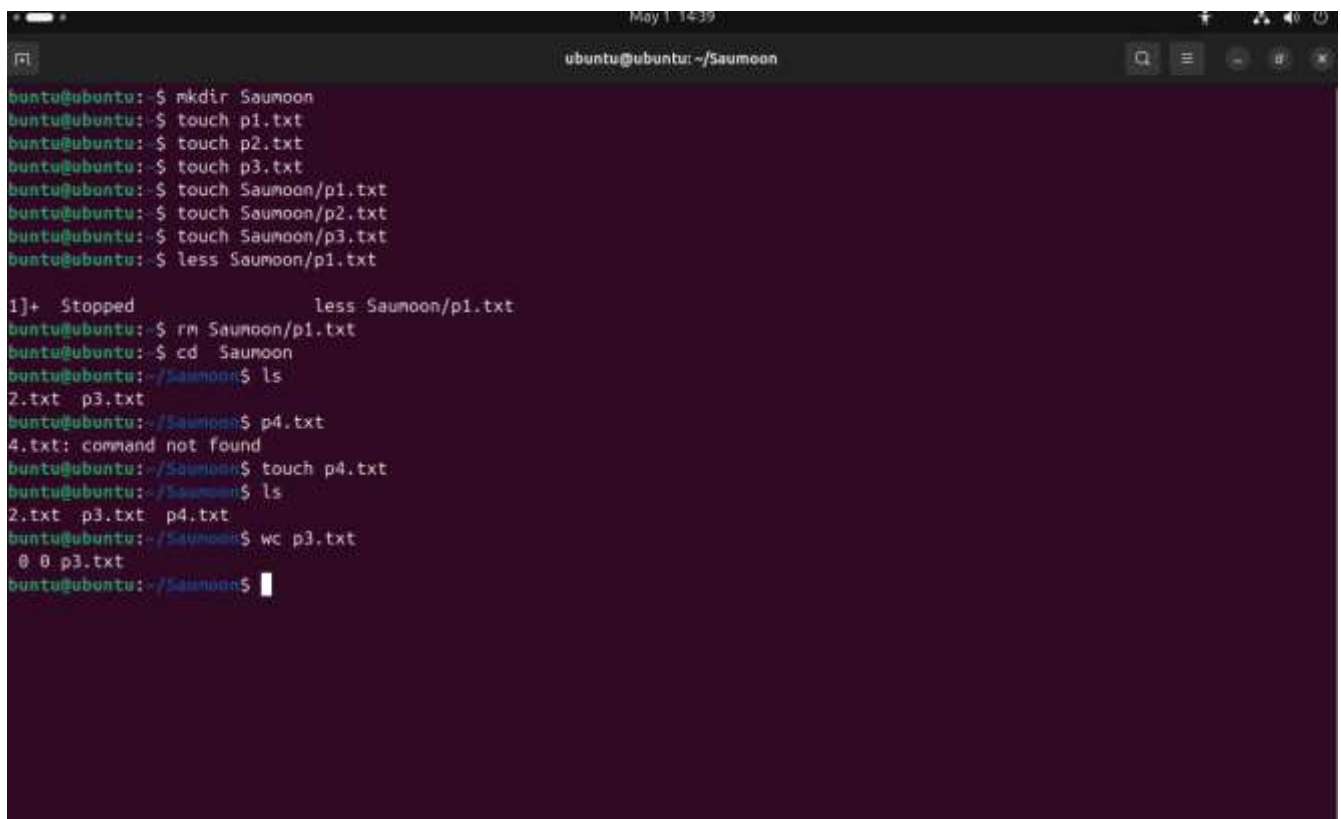
Command: `touch p4.txt`

9. Use wc to count lines, words, and characters in a file

Command: `wc p3.txt`

3)Screenshot :

Terminal-



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~/Saumoon
buntu@ubuntu: $ mkdir Saumoon
buntu@ubuntu: $ touch p1.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ touch p2.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ touch p3.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ touch Saumoon/p1.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ touch Saumoon/p2.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ touch Saumoon/p3.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ less Saumoon/p1.txt

1)+ Stopped less Saumoon/p1.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ rm Saumoon/p1.txt
buntu@ubuntu: $ cd Saumoon
buntu@ubuntu: ~/Saumoon$ ls
2.txt p3.txt
buntu@ubuntu: ~/Saumoon$ p4.txt
4.txt: command not found
buntu@ubuntu: ~/Saumoon$ touch p4.txt
buntu@ubuntu: ~/Saumoon$ ls
2.txt p3.txt p4.txt
buntu@ubuntu: ~/Saumoon$ wc p3.txt
 0 0 p3.txt
buntu@ubuntu: ~/Saumoon$
```

File -



4) Discussion

Advantages:

- Performing file tasks through the terminal becomes highly efficient once you become familiar with the commands.
- It's a great tool for programmers who want to avoid the slower process of navigating GUIs for repetitive tasks.
- Commands can be easily integrated into shell scripts, making automation simple and effective.
- It gives users greater control and direct access to file system operations that are often hidden in graphical environments.

Disadvantages:

- Beginners may find the command-line interface challenging because it requires memorizing specific syntax.
- Since there's no visual feedback, it's easier to make critical mistakes, such as deleting the wrong files.
- Linux distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase letters in filenames, so even minor typos can lead to errors.

5) Conclusion

In this lab, we practiced essential file and folder operations using the Ubuntu terminal. These skills are key for anyone working in a Linux-based environment. Though the terminal interface might feel difficult in the beginning, it provides advanced functionality and control. Over time, regular use will lead to improved accuracy and efficiency in managing system files and tasks.